SLAVEHOLDERS A PRIVILEGED CLASS.

Growth of our Negro Aristocracy.

SPEECH OF GOV. SEWARD, AT THE REPUBLICAN MEETING AT ALBANY ON FRIDAY EVENING.

THE TRIBUNE of Saturday morning contained the beginning of Gov. Seward's great speech at Albany on Friday night. The concluding portion, which failed to reach us in season to accompany the opening, appeared, however, in our evening edition of Saturday; and we now lay before our readers the entire speech, though to do so we republish the part they have already seen.

GOV. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Hail to the capital of New-York! Venerable for its antiquity, and yet distinguished for its loyalty to Progress, Liberty and Union. This capital is dear to It has more than once sent me abroad with honorable functions, and even in those adverse seasons which have happened to me, as they must happen to all representative men, it has never failed to receive me at home again with sympathy and kindness. Doubly henored be the banner of the stars and stripes which here takes on its highest significance as it waves over the halls where equal representatives make the laws which regulate the lives of equal freemen. Honored be the statue of Justice that surmounts the dome above us! Blind, that she may not through either passion or prejudice discriminate between the rich and the poor, the protestant and cath olic, the native-born and the exotic, the freeman and him whose liberties have been cloven down, and weighing with exact balance the rights of all classes and all races of men. Old familiar echoes greet my car from beneath these embowered roofs! The veices of the Spencers, of Kent and Van Rensselace and Van Veghten, of the genial Tompkins, of Clinton the great and the elder Clinton, of King and Hamil ton, of Jay the pure and becevolent, and Schuyler the gallant and inflexible. The very air that lingers around these arches breathes utterances of moral, so-cial and of physical enterprise and of unconquerable

You, old, tried, familiar friends, ask my counsel You, old, tried, familiar friends, ask my counsel whether to cling yet longer to traditional controversies and to dissolving parties, or to rise at once to nobler aims with new and more energetic associations! I do not wonder at your suspense, nor do I censure caution or even timidity. Fickieness in political associations is a weakness, and precipitately in public action is a crime. Considered by itself it is unfortunate to be obliged to separate from an old party and to institute a new one. The new one may exhibit more enthusiasm for a time, but it must also for a time lack cohesion and discipline. The names of parties are generally sion and discipline. The names of parties are generally arbitrary and not at all indicative of their characters

arbitrary and not at all indicative of their characters or purposes. A generous man will, nevertheless, cling, as if it were a family altar, to a name that has long been a rallying cry for himself and his compatriots.

The great question before us, however, is to be decided not by feeling, but under the counsels of reason and patriotism. It was the last injunction given by the last one of the revolutionary congresses to the American people, never to forget that the cause of America had always been and that it must ever continue to be the cause of human nature. The question then is what is the course dictated to us by our love tinue to be the cause of human nature. The question then is, what is the course dictated to us by our love of country and of humanity?

The action was founded on the simple and practically new principle of the equal and inalicable rights of all men, and therefore it necessarily became a republic. Other governments, founded on the action principle of the inequality of men, are by force of an equal necessity monarchies or actistogracies. Whenever either of these kinds of governments loses by lapse of time and change of circumstances its elementery principle, whether of equality or inequality, theneeforward it takes a rapid and irresistible course toward a reorganization of the opposite kind. No one here or cleewhere is so disloyal to his country or to mankind as to be willing to see our republican system fail. All a resultant in every case and throughout all hazards aristogracy must be abhoried and avoided, and republican institutions must be defended and preserved.

Think it not strange or extravagant when I say that an aristocracy has already arisen here, and that it is already undermining the Republic. An aristocracy could not arise in any country where there was no privileged class and no special foundation on which such a class could permanently stand. On the contrary, every State, however regulation its Counting them has been been an aristocracy source relater, if it has a privileged class standing firmly on an enduring special foundation; and if that class is continually proving stronger and stronger, and the unprivileged classes continually growing weaker and weaker, it is not at all case will to a privileged class that it rest on fundal ter ures, or on military command. weaker, it is not at all essential to a privileged class that it reat on fendal tet upes, or on military command, or on ecclesiastical authority, or that its rights be bereditary, or even that it be distinguished by titles of bonot. It may be even the more insilious and the more dangerous for tacking all these things, because it will be less obnexious to popular hostility.

A privileged class has existed in this country from an early period of its settlement. Slaveholders constitute that class. They have a special foundation on which to sland—namely, personal dominion over

which to s'and-namely, personal dominion over slaves. Conscience and sound policy forbid all mea alike from bolding slaves, but some citizens disregar the lejunction. Some of the States enforce the multion; other States reglect or refuse to enforce it. each of the States there are three hundred and fif

tion; other States neglect or refuse to enforce it. In each of the States there are three hundred and sify thousand citizens who avail themselves of this peculiar indulgence, and those protected by the laws of those States constitute a privileged class. They confess themselves to be such a class when they designate the system of Slavery as a peculiar incititution.

The spirit of the revolutionary age was adverse to that privileged class. America and Europe were firmly engaged then in prosecuting what was expected to be a speedy, complete and universal abolition of African Slavery. Nearly all the privileged classes admitted that Slavery as a permanant system was indefensible, and favored its removal. They asked only what seemed by no means unreasonable, some sociations against a sudden, rash and violent removal of the evil. Under these circumstances even the most decided opponents of Slavery consented to some provisions of the Federal constitution, which were inconsistent with the stern logic of equality that pervaded all its other parts, and rervaded the whole of the Declaration of American ladependence, on which the Constitution itself was based. We are not to consume the fathers for these concessions; they had a union of the States to create, and to their ardent and generous minds the voluntary removal of Slavery by the action of the several States themselves, without federal interference, accused not only certain but close at hand. of the several States themselves, without federal inter-ference, seemed not only certain but close at haud. These provisions of the Constitution were: First, That the fereign slave-trade should not be

abolished lef re 1808. abolished before 1868.

Second: That any law or regulation which any State might establish in favor of Freedom, should not impair the legal remedy then supposed to exist by common law, for the recapture, by legal process, in such State, of fuglives from labor or service, escaping from other

States.

Third. That three-fifths of all slaves should be ounted in settling the basis of copresentation in the

several States. These three o hree concessions, which in themselves seem

These three concessions, which in themselves seen yery limited and almost harmless, are all that the falsers consciously made to the privileged class.

But privileged classes always know well her to improve even any indirect advantages which the constitution or laws of a country afford. Such indirect advantages they acquired from two other provisions of the Constitution. 1st. that provision which makes the State authority independent and sovertian in municipal affairs. Slavery being a derstood to be purely muricipal in is nature. 2st. That provision which, out of temperes to the small States, gives them a representation in the Sense equal to that of the largest State. Forecom builds great States, Slavery multi-

State. Forecom builds great States; Slavery multi-plies small States, and even dwarfs great ones. Thus we see that the American slaveholders are a privileged class, standing on a special and permanent foundation, and that they are protected in their a lyant

ges by the organic laws.
I might show a priori that a privileged class, thus I might show a priors that a privileged class, thus established on an exceptional principle, that is wrong in itself and antagonistic to the faudamental principle of the government, must necessarily be daugerous if it be suffered to expand and aggrandize itself. But unbapply we are not left to the necessity of resorting to speculation on that subject. The policy of emancipation was set back in this country during the traction against revolutionary principles, which necessarily attended the reorganization of government; and it was set back still more effectually by the constemation which followed the disastrons failure of the feat republic in France. The privileged class promptsterration which followed the dissipations disseparate brat republic in France. The privileged class promptly availed themselves of the advantages which the constitution afforded to fortify themselves in the full eral government. The last federal acts directed and constitution of the c against the privileged class were the abolition of the foreign slave-trade after 1898, and the evenal pro-hibition of Slavery in the broad and then unsettled re-gion which extends from the north bank of the Ohio

to the eastern above of the Mississippi. Even the passage of that ordinance was, by its silence, assumed to imply a right on the part of the privileged class to colonize with alayes the region lying south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.

Unlooked for events have lent to the privileged class advantages which have more than counterbalanced the adverse effects of this early natural legislation.

The invention of the cotion on which easily separates

the adverse effects of this early natural legislation. The invention of the cotton gin which easily separates the seed from the fiber has made cotton an almost exclusive agricultural staple in the states of the priviledged class and an eminent commercial staple of the while country. The national territory has necessarily been enlarged from time to time to accommodate as overgrowing population and an ever increasing commerce. Favored by these circumstances the privileged class have at the same time found in a home production of slaves in Maryland and Virginia and other states a compensation for the loss of the African slave-States a compensation for the loss of the African slave-trade; and they have not been slothful in unlearning all the fears and dismissing all the timidity and con-ciliation which marked their conduct during and immechiation which marked their conduct during and immediately after the revolutionary war. The admission of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Alabama as slaveholding States into the Union seemed unavoidable, insenuch as they were the overgrowth of some of the old thritzen States; and thus these new States south of the Obio, balancing the growing free States north of that river, served as a sort of balance between the privileged of the original states of the original states. lieged and the unprivileged clauses which it was not recessary to disturb. This was the first final partition of the unsettled territory of the United States between

In 1804 France ceded to the United States a In 1804 France coded to the United States a broad belt stretching along the western bank of the Mississippi, from the British possessions on the north to the Spanish province of Teas on the south. This acquisition, which was equally necessary for the safety of the country and for the uses of commerce, stimulated the desire of the privileged class for an extension of their territory and an aggrandizement of their power. New Orleans, situated practically on the coast of the Gelf of Mexico, was already at once an ancient slave-belgies, colors, and an important commercial mart. New Orleans, situated practically on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, was already at once an ancient slave-holding colony and an important commercial mart. It lay contiguous to the slaveholding States. Under these circumstances, it was without any resistance scon organized ann admitted into the Union, with its ancient have and customs tolerating Slavery. St. Lonis, though destined to acquire great commercial importance, was as yet an inconsiderable town, with few slaveholders and slaves. The Mississippi only divided it from the North-west Territory which was already consecrated to freeform. The best interests of the country required and humanity demanded that the ordinance of 1787, should be extended across the Mississippi. The privileged cass, however, took possession of the region around St. Louis, and made partial settlements lower down on the west bank of the Mississippi. St. Louis and its environs matured as a State in 1919, and demanded admission with Slavery into the Union. Then, only thirty-two years after the passage of the common cause with the new slaveholding State, and assuming a tone at once bold, insolent and menacing, they denied the power of Congress, although in the Territories it was supreme and exclusive, and equally supreme and exclusive in the admission of new States, to legislate at all against their privileges in the Territories, or to refuse admission to a new State, on the ground of its refusal to surrender or abate those privileges; and they threatened in one loud voice to subvert the Union, if Missouri should be rejected. The leges; and they threatened in one loud voice to sub-vert the Union, if Missouri should be rejected. The privileged class were backed then by the Senate of the United States, as they have been backed on all similar occasions since that time. They were met, however with firmness and decision by the upprivileged class it the House of Representatives, and so Missouri faile then to be admitted as a Slave State. The privileged the House of Representatives, and so Missouri failed then to be admitted as a Slave State. The privileged class resorted to a new form of stratesy, the strategy of compromise. They offered to be satisfied if Missouri only should be admitted as a Slave State, while Congress should prohibit Slavery forever in all the residue of that part of the Louisiana purchase which lay north of the parallel of 36° 30' of north latitude. The territory lying between the parallel and the province of Texas, and constituting what is now the State of Arkaneas, being left by implication to Slavery. This compromise was accepted, and thus diplomacy obtained for the privileged class immediate advantages which had been denied to their clamor and passion. This compromise, however, could have only the authority of a repealable act of Congress, so far as the prohibition of Slavery north of 30° 30' was concerned. Wise and great men contrived extraordinary forms to bind the faith of the privileged class to that perpetual inhibition. They gave to the compremie the nature and form of a contract, with mutual equivalents between the privileged class and the unprivileged class, which it would be dishouorable and perficious on the part of the privileged class, at any time, on any grounds or under any circumstances.

the unprivileged class, which it would be dissonarable and perficious on the part of the privileged class, at any time, on any grounds or under any circumstances to at nul or revoke, or even to draw in question. They proclaimed it to be a contract proper to be submitted to the people themselves for their ratification in the popular elections. It was so submitted to the people, and so ratified by them. By virtue of this compromise Missouri came immediately into the Union as a Slave State, and Arkansus followed soon afterward as Slave State, and Arkansas followed soon afterward as a Slave State, while, with the exception of Missouri the compromise of 1787, by virtue of the same compromise, was extended across the Mississippi, alons the parallel of 35° 30′ to the Rocky mountains. Thus and with such solemnities, was the strice of the priviand with such solemnities, was the strice of the privi-leged class of slaveholders for aggrandizement of ser-ritory finally composed and forever settled. It is no my purpose to discuss the policy or the justice of that great sentiment. As in the case of the

constitution, the responsibility for that great measurerests with a generation that has passed away. We have to deal with it only as a fact, and with the state

nave to cean with 1 only as a transfer of sifust that was established by it.

The occupation of the new region west of the Mississippi, which had thus been saved for Freedom, was autifully postponed indefinitely, by dedicating it as a home for the concentrated but perishing Indian tribes.

attrally posponed indefinitely, by deducing it as home for the concentrated but peristing Indian tribes. It sounds in favor of the humanity of the unprivileged class, if not of their prudence, that they noither removerated nor complained of that dedication.

The ruccess of the privileged class, in securing to themselves immediate possession of Missouri and Arkansas in exchange for the reversionary interest of the unprivileged class in the remainder of the Louisiana purchase, stimulated them to move for new national purchases of domain, which might yield them further acquisitions. Spain was unable to retain longer the slavebolding provinces of Eas Florida and West Florida which lay adjacent to the Slave States. They fell to the United States by an easy purchase, and the privileged class with due diligence procured their ogarization as a State and its admission into the United States of America, and simultaneously the spell of territorial aggran izament had fallen on the United States of America, and simultaneously the spell of dissolution had fallen on the United States of Maxico. The privileged class of our side of the border entered Texas, established Slavery there in violation of Mexico, and organized it as an independent sovereign der entered Texas, established Sisvery there in Mexico, and organized it as an independent sovereign State. Texas, thus independent and sovereign, sought annexation to the United States. In the very hour texas, the sought annexation to the United States. In the very hour texas of the purity in the source of the purity is the source of the purity in the source of the purity is the source of the purity in the source of the purity is the source of the purity in the source of the purity is the source of the purity in the source of the purity is the source of t annexation to the United States. In the very hour when the virtue of a sufficient number of the imprivileged classes was giving way to effect a constitutional numeration of Texas, the President of the United States, with a senate not less subservient to the privileged class, executed a coup distat by which that S atendamily, and in defiance of all precedent, came into the Union under a covenant stipulating that four new Slave States might be created out of its territory and admitted as Slave States, while, has as leave and markets. Slave States might be created out of its territory and admitted as Slave States, while, by a solemn mackery, an incomiderable fregment that lay north of 30° 30° was ostentatiously dedicated to Freedom. There remained no other new territory within the United States, and so by this strange partition of Texas there was a third final settlement of the pretensions of the privileged class; and it was acquiesced in by the unprivileged class who it ought themselves secure in the old Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1807, and equally safe in Kansas and Nebraska by the Missouri Compronise.

The public repose that followed the american of Texas was of short duration. Mexico resented that offen c. A war ensued, and terminated in the transfer of the entire northern portion of Mexico to the United States. The Mexican municipal laws forbade Slaver everywhere, and the new possessions were under the law. Not a whit the less for that reason did the privi law. Not a whit the less for that reason did the privileged class demand either an equal partition, or that
the whole should be opened to their colonization with
slaves. The House of Representatives resisted these
partitions, as it had resisted similar ones before; but
the Senate accorded the privileged class with its accustomed zeal. So Congress was divided and failed
to organize civil governments for the newly acquired
Mexican territories, and they were left under martial
law. The question raised by the privileged class went
down to the electors. The people promptly filled the law. The question raised by the privileged class want down to the electors. The people promotly filled the House of Representatives with a majority sternly opposed to the extension of Slavery the breadth of a single square mile. They increased the force of the unprivileged class in the Senate, while they called to the presidency General Taylor, who although himself a slaveholder, was committed to non-intervention on the question in Congress and to execute faithfully whatever constitutional laws Congress should a lopt. Under these circumstances California and New-Mexico, youthful communities, practically free from Slavery and uncorrupted by the seductions of the privileged class of its political organs, hastened to establish constitutions and apply for admission as Free States, while the eccentric population of Descret, States, while the eccentric population of Descret, inculging latitudinarian principles equally in matters of religion and of politics, prayed to be received into the Union as a State or as a Territory, and with the color of th ceived into the Union as a State or as a Territory, and with or without Slavery as Congress should prescribe. The privileged class remonstrated, and a seditious movement was organized in their behalf in the slave-holding States to overswer Congress, if possible, and to inaugurate revolution if their menaces failed. You all know well the way of that memorable contra-

versy. How eminent men yielded to the menaces without waiting for the revolution, and projected and tendered to the privileged class a new compromise, modeled after the already time-honored compromise of 1820. You all know now firmly, notwiths anding this defection of leaders, honored and beloved, the House of Representatives and even the Senate repelled the compromise, and how firmly the unprivileged class of free men throughout the Union demanded the unqualified and unconditional admission of California into the Union, and refused to allot any further territories to the privileged class for the extension of the system of human bondage. You all remember, too, how in a critical hour the President sickened and died, and how the hearts of Congress and of all the people serrowed at his grave, and thenceforward all was lost. You remember how the provisional successor of that lamented at his grave, and thenceforward all was lost. You re-member how the provisional successor of that Ismented President with ominous haste accepted the resignation of his cabinet and committed the seals to a new one pledged like himself to the adoption of the compromise, which the people had condemned, and how at last af-ter a painful struggle its adoption was effected. I think, also, that you have not thus soon forgotten the terms of that compromise, the fourth final and ever-lasting settlement of the conflict between the priv-ileged and the unprivileged classes of this Republic. You have not forgotten how the ordinance lasting settlement of the conflict between the privileged and the unprivileged classes of this Republic.
You have not forgotten how the ordinance
of 1787, which excluded Slavery from the region northwest of the Ohio, was left to stand as an institution too
eacred to be even questioned. How the Missouri compromise which extended that ordinance across the
Mississippi, and over all Kanasa and Nebraska, was
made at once the authority, precedent and formula of
the new compromise, and even declared to be an irrepealable law forever. How California, which refused
to become a Slave State, was grudgingly admitted
into the Union as a free one. How the hateful and
detestable slave auctions were banished from under
the caves of the capitol, quite across to the opposite
bank of the Potomac river. And how in consideration of these magnanimous and vast concessions made
by the privileged class, it was stipulated that Slavery
should be continued in the District of Columbia aslong as the privileged class should require its continuance. New-Mexico, with her free constitution,
was superciliously remanded to her native mountains,
while without a hearing, her ancient and free territory was dismembered, and its fairest part transferred
to Texas, with the addition of ten millions of dollars,
to win its acceptance by that defiant privileged State.
You remember how it was solemnly stipulated that
'toh and New-Mexico, it the slaveholders could corto win its acceptance by that defiant privileged State. You remember how it was solemnly stipulated that Utah and New-Mexico, if the slaveholders could corrupt them, should come into the Union, in due time, as slaveholding States: and, finally, how the privileged class, so highly offended and exasperated, were brought to accept this compromise on their part, by a reenactment of the them obsolete fugitive slave law of 1793, with the addition of the revolting features of an attempted suspension of the habeas corpus; an absolute prohibition of the trial by jury; an effective repeal of vital rules of procedure and evidence, and the substitution of commissioners in place of courts of justice, in derogation of the Constitution. You all remember how laboriously and ostentationsly this compromise was associated with the time-honored forms and solemnities of the Missouri componise; how it was declared not the result of mere ordinary legislation, but a contract with mutual equivamise; how it was declared not the result of mere ordi-nary legislation, but a contract with mutual equiva-lents by the privileged with the unprivileged classes, irrepealable and even mannendable without perioty, and even treason against the Constitution and the Union. You all remember how, notwithstanding your protests and mine, it was urgently, violently, clam-orously ratified and confirmed, as a full, fair and final and perpetual adjustment by the two great political conventions of the country, representing the whole people of the United States, and at Baltimore in 1852; and how the heroic and generous Scott was rejected to bring into the Presidency one who might more eafely be trusted to defend and preserve and establish

it forever.

Nevertheless, scarcely one year had elapsed before the privileged class, using some of our own represent atives as their instruments, broke up not only this compromise of 18-20, but even the compromise of 18-2 and the ordinance of 1787, and obtained the declara tion of Congress that all these settlements, so far as they were adverse to the privileged class, were uncon-stitutional usurpations of legislative power.

I do not stop to stigmatize or even to characterize these aggressions. Of what use would it be to charge these aggressions. Of what use would it be to charge perfidy when the losses we deplare have resulted from our own imbedity and cowardice? I do not dwell as others so often and so justly do upon the atroctous usurpation of the government of Kansas by the slave-holders of Missouri, nor even on the barbarous and tyramical code which they have established to stifle Freedom in that Territory, nor even yet on the fraudulent and refarions connivance of the President with the usurpers. Nor will I draw into this picture, already too darkly shaded, the personal hamiliations which daily come home to yourselves in the conduct of your own affairs. You are commanded by an unconstitutional law of Congress to seize and deliver up to the members of that privileges class their fagitive elsves, under pain of imprisonment and forfeit are of constitutional law of Congress to seize and deliver up to the members of that privileged class their fugitive slaves, under pain of imprisonment and forfeither of your estates. You may not interpose between the armed slaveholder and the wounded slave, to prevent his being murdered, without coming under arrest for treason, nor may you cover his nated and lacerated limbs except by slealth. You have fought twenty years and with but partial success for the constitutional right to lay your remonstrances on the table of Congress. You may not tell the freed slave who reaches your borders that he is free, without being satged by a Federal court and condemned, without a trial or even an accusation, to an imprisonment without ball or mainprize, and ion, to an imprisonment without bad or mainprize, an without limitation of sentence. Your representatives in either house of Cougass must speak with bated breath and humbled countenance in presence of the repre-sentatives of the privileged class lest justice be desentatives of the privileged class, less place to earnied to your old soldiers when they claim their pensions, or to your laborers when they claim the performance of their contracts with the Gov manner. The President of the United States is reduced to the position of a deputy of the privileged class, emptying the pensions and shows of the treasury and marshaling battations and ships of-war to dragoon you into the execution of the Fagitive Slave law on the one hand, while he removes gover-tions of the property of the state of the nors and judges at their command who attempresental lawful and constitutional resistance agthem in the territory of Kansas. The Vice Preside of the United States and the Speaker of the House Representatives are safe men whom the privileg class can trust in every case. The care of the judicia of the territories and even of the foreign relations is in the case of the care of the privileg class. of the territories and even of the foreign relations is in-tuated in either house to assured supporters of that class. Protection is denied to your wool while it is free-ly given to the slaveholder's sugar. Millions of acres of the public domain are freely given to Alabama for relibeads and even as gratuities, while not a dollar can be obtained to remove the rocks of Hell-gate and the sands of the Overslaugh, or the bars in Lake St. Clair or in the months of your lake harbors. Canada, lying all along your northers borders, must not even be looked upon lest you may just after it, while millions arean utilities are layshed in war and diplomacy to an upon u illions are lavished in war and diplomacy to a nex and spread Slavery over Louisiana, Florida, Texa Mexico, Cuba and Central America. Your liberty speech, where is it? You may not, without severe ra-buke, speak of despotism in foreign lands, lest the slave overhear you on the plantations of the privibuke, speak of despotism in foreign lands, lest the slave overhear you on the plantations of the privilege class or the foreign despot visit them, in retailation, for your unavailing sympathy. The national lieg, the emblem of universal licerty, covers cargos of slaves not only in your own view, but flaunts definance over them in foreign ports. Jueges of the United States courts, safe under the protection of the President and the Senate, charge grand juries, in advance of any question, that obnexious and unequal federal laws are constitutional fand obligatory; they give coursel to legislative bories how to frame laws which they will sustain, instead of waiting to review those laws when exacted. They even convert the writ of freedom to an engine of slavery, and they pervert the power of punishing irregularities committed in their presence into the machinery of a tyranny as odious as that of the star-chamber. The privileged class in Virginia imprison your seatten in their ports in retailation for the incependence of your executive authorities and you are already in a doubtful straigle for the right to exclude the traffic in slaves from your own borders. wn borders.

I will only ask in concluding this humiliating r hearsal, whether there is not in this privileged coun-try a privileged class: whether it does not stand on an iry a privileged class: whether it does not stant on an enduring foundation: whether it is not growing stronger and stronger, while the unprivileged class grows weaker and weaker; whether its further growth and extent would not be not merely detrimental but dangerous; and whether there is any hope to arrest that growth and extension hereafter if the attempt shall see the media row.

not be made now not be made now?

The charge that has become at last so necessary is as easy to be made as it is necessary. The whole number of slaveholders is only three hundred and fifty thousand, one hundredth part of the entire population of the country. If you add their parents, children, immediate relatives and dependents, they are two millions—one differenth part of the American people. Slavery is not and never can be perpetual. It will be overthrown either peacefully and lawfully under this Constitution, or it will work the subversion of the Constitution, together with its own overthrow. Then the slaveholders would perish in the struggle. The charge can now be made without violence and by the agency of the ballet box. The temper of the nation is just, liberal, forbearing. It will contribute any money and endure any sacrifices to effect this great and important charge; indeed, it is half made already. The House of Representatives is already yours, as it always must be when you choose to have it. The Search of the United States is equally within your power if you only will persistently endeavor, for two years, to have it. Notwithstanding all the wrong that has been done not an other Slave State can now come into the United States only one year's constant, decisive effort, and you can obtain he what States shall be abuilting. The charge that has become at last so necessary

The will exists because the evil has become intolera-

The will exists because the evil has become intolerable, and the necessity of a remedy is universally acknowledged. What, then, is wanted? Organization? Organization! Nothing but organization.

Shall we organize? Why not? Can we maintain the revolution so auspiciously begun without organization? Certainly not. Are you apprehensive of failure because the revolution is not everywhere and at all times equally successful? Was there ever a revolution that was equally successful at all times and everywhere? Certainly not. Do you say that you cannot abolish Slavery in the privileged States! We have no need, no purpose, no constitutional power, no duty to do so. Providence has devolved that duty on others, and the organic law leaves it wisely to them. We have power to avert the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the Union, and that is enough. Do you doubt that power? Did not the statesamen of 1387 know the bounds of constitutional power? Somebody has municipal power in the unorganized Territories in the Union. Who is it? It is not any foreign State: it is not any of the American States; it is not the people in the Territories. It is the Congress of the whole United States, and their power there is supreme. Are you afraid that the orivileged class will not submit? The privileged class are human, and they are wise. They know just as well low to submit to instruction; frimly and constitutionally exercised as they do how to extert unequal concessions by terror from timid men. Can the privileged class live without a union any better than you can? They would not remain and wrangle with you an hour if they could do so. Can they ever hope to obtain another Union so favorable to them as this you an hour if they could do so. Can they ever hope to obtain another Union so favorable to them as this one, if this should be overthrown! Will they destroy

you an hour it they could all so. Can take the private to obtain another Union so favorable to them as this one, if this should be overthrown! Will they destroy themselves that they may simply do harm to you! Did ever any privileged class commit such an absurd suicide as this! Are you alone the keepers of the Union! Have not the privileged class interests as great to maintain in the Union! and are their obligations to maintain in the Union! and are their obligations to maintain in the Union! and are their obligations to maintain in the Union! are the privileged class pervade all parts of the Union. It knows no North, no South, no East, no West. It is stronger to day on the bay of San Francisco, surrounded by freemen, than it is on Chesspeake bay surrounded by slaves. It is not a sectional but a national contest on which we have entered. Our organization, therefore, must be a national one. The means of success are national. We must restore the demoralized virtue of the nation. We must restore the demoralized virtue of the nation. We must restore the tate—the principle of the sacredness of the absolute and inherent rights of man. We want, then, an organization open to all classes of men and that excludes none.

We want a bold, out-spoken, free-spoken organiza-

We want a bold, out-spoken, free-spoken organiza-We want a bold, out-spoken, the spoken organization—one that openly proclaims its principles, its parposes, and its objects—in fear of God and not of man—like that army which Cromwell led, that established the Commonwealth of England. This is the organization we want.

It is best to take an existing organization that an

swers to these conditions if we can find one; if we cannot find one such, we must create one. Let us try cannot find one such, we must create one. Let us try
existing parties by this test. Shall we take the KnowNothing partie, or the American party, as it now more
ambitiously names itself? It is a purely sectional or
ganization. In the privileged States it scouts the
principle of the equality of man, and justifies
the unbounded claims of the privileged class. In
the unprivileged States it stiffes its voice and suppresses your own free speech, lest it may be overheard beyond the Potomac. In the privileged States
it justifies all the wrongs committed against you. In
the unprivileged States it affects to condemn them, but
protests that they shall not be redressed. I apeak not
now of its false and prevaricating rituals, its unlaxful and unchristian oaths, its clandestine councils and
its duk conspiration, its clandestine councils and fut and unchristian oaths, its clandestine councils and its dark conspirates, its mobs and its marders, proscribing and slaying men for their conscience sake and for the sake of their nativity. I have spoken of them often crough and freely enough herelofore. I say now only that all these equally unfit this so-called American party for any national duty, and qualify it to be, what it has thus far been, an auxiliary Swiss corps, engaging the friends of Freedom in premature skirmishes at one time, and decoying them into ambushes prepared by their enemies at another. Let it oats by.

pass by.

Shall we unite ourselves to the Democratic party?
If so, to which section or faction? The Hards, who are so stern in defending the aggressions of the privileged class, and in rebuking the average stration through whose aggrey they are committed?—or the Softs that protest against these aggressions, while they sustain and inviterate that adjoinistration? Shall we such

whose aget cy they are committed?—or the Soits that protest against these aggressions, while they sustain and invigorate that administration? Shall we suppose the Democratic party reunited and consolidated? What is it, then, but the same party which has led in the commission of all these aggressions, save one, and which urged, connecled and cooperated in that, and claims exclusively the political benefits resulting from it? Let the Democratic party pass.

Shall we report ourselves the Whiz party? Where is it? Gentle shepherd, tell me where? Four years ago it was a strong and vigorous party, honorable for energy, toble achievements, and still more for noble enterprises. In 1852 it was united and consolidated, and moved by panic and fears to emulate the Democratic party in its practiced subserviency to the privileged class, and it yielded in spite of your remonstrations and mine. The privileged class who had debauched it, abandoned it, became they have that it could not vie with its rival in the humiliating service it proffered them, and now there is neither Wing party nor Whig south of the Potonne.

How is it in the unprivileged States? Out of New York the lovers of freedom, disguisted with prostitution, forscok it, and marched into any and every other or smiration. We have maintained it here, and in its puffity, until the asilers and abettors of the privileged classes, in re aliation, have wounded it on all sides, and it is new manifestly no longer able to maintain and early forward alone and unaided the great revolution that it inaugurated. He is undit for a staveman, although he may be a patriot, who will cling even to an

tion that it inaugurated. He is unfit for a stateman, al-though be may be a patriot, who will cling even to an ed and taithful association, noth and numbers as to be entirely i sellow in strength and the contests of great parties by which republics are saved. Any party, when reduced so low, must ultimately dwindle and dwarf into a mere low, must ultimately dwindle and dwarf into a mere faction. Let, then, the Whig party pass. It com-mitted a grievous fault, and grievously hath it an-swered it. Let it march out of the field, therefore

wered it. Let it march out of the held, therefore with all the henors.

The principles of true Democrats and the principles of true Whigs remain throughout all changes of parties and of men and so far as they are sound, they are recessarily the same. Such true Democrats and true Whigs are now ready to unite on those sound principles commen to both. Neither of these two classes can or ought to insist on forcing a defective organization, with a stained banner, upon the other. The Republican organization has sagaciously seen this, and publican organization has sagaciously seen this, and magrammous ylaid a new, sound and liberal platform, broad enough for both classes to stand upon. Its principles are equal and exact justice; its speech open, bread enough for both classes to stand upon. Its principles are equal and exact justice; its speech open, decired and frank. Its barner is unforn in former-battles and ursuffied by past errors. That is the party for us. I do not know that it will always, or even

battles and ursulfied by past errors. That is the pary for us. I do not know that it will always, or even long preserve its courage, its moderation and its consistency. If it shall do so, it will rescue and save the country. If it, too, shall become unfaithful, as all preceding partice have done, it will, without sorrow or regret on my part, perish as they are perishing, and will give place to another, truer and better one.

So long as the Republican party shall be firm and faithful to the Constitution, the Union and the Rights of Man, I shall serve it, with the reservation of that personal independence which is my birthright, but at the same time with the zeal and devotion that patriotism allows and criolus. I do not know, and personally I do not greatly care, that it shall work out its great cuts this year or the pext, or in my lifetime: because I know that those ends are ultimately sure, and that time and trial are the elements which make all great reformations sure and lasting. I have not thus far lived for personal ends or temporary fame, and I shall not begin so late to live or labor for them. I have hoped that I might leave my country somewhat worther of a lorty decirey, and the rights of human nature somewhat safer. A reasonable ambition must always he satisfied with sincere and practical endeavors. If among those who shall come after us, there shall be among those who shall come after us, there shall be at y curious inquirer who shall fall upon a name so ob-scure as mine, he shall be obliged to confess that however unsuccessfully I labored for generous ends, ye that I nevertheless was ever faithful ever hopeful.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE HON, JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

From The Rochester Democrat, Oct. 11. We find in The Geneseo Democrat, 6st. II.

We find in The Geneseo Democrat of yesterday morning the following correspondence. It was called out by the positive assertions of the Pierce and Know-Nothing presses that Mr. Wadsworth not only never consented to be a delegate to the Republican convention, but that heutterly repudited all sympathy with the movement. No contradiction has been made by the Republican press, because it was believed that Mr. W. would prefer to speak for himself. He has done so, but has deemed it his duty, as it is the duty of every patriotic citizen, to utter words of warning in reference to the alarming strides of the slave power on this continent.

and to the further extension of Slavery upon a single tickel, and that your appointment was a trick to deceive the public. Knowing that your common upon the important questions involved in this approaching election (whatever they may be are unbiased by personal ambition or by any desire for pollucal preference, and that you have always disapproved of the passage of the Kamsas-Nebraska act, I am induced to sak how far the use of your name in the manner referred to was authorised by you.

on.

An answer is desired at your earliest convenience, in order
that any errencers impressions that may have gone abroad may

Lewis E. Smith, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 6th inst. was handed me this morning. In reply to your inquiry as to how far the use of my name as a celegate to the Republican State convention was authorized, I have to remark that, if I had been at home at the time, I should have declined service. therized, I have to remark that, if I had been at home at the time, I should have declined serving as a delegate, as I had then, and have since declined taking part in any political organization preparatory to the approaching election.

But the gentlemen who presented my name to the

county convention, doubtless deemed themselves war-ranted in se doing, from my repeated declaration tast I regard the question, in its various forms, of the ex-tension of Slavery, as paramount to all others now before the American people: as vastly more important than any which has arisen since the adoption of the Federal constitution, and a question which must, at the next Presidential election, be met and decided for If time to come.

These are my deliberate convictions: and painful as

s to differ with those old political associates with om I have fought in the ranks the hard-fought but

it is to differ with those old political associates with whom I have fought in the ranks the hard-fought but thes of the rackeal Democracy of New-York, I cannot consent to be led by those whom they have raised to power and renown into a position on this question in any respect equivocal. Such I am compelled to regard as the position taken by the two last conventions of the Democracy of New-York.

The resolutions adapted by the last convention, declaring a fixed opposition to the extension of Slavery, was in its terms broad and full enough, but when we reflect that the distinguished gentlemm who offered the resolution, and his associates, expressed a willing-ress, if not a desire, to pass over this whole subject in silence: when we see the same convention which adopted it approving the acts of an Administration whose latest measure had been to remove a governor from Kansas who would not succumb to the Missouri invaders, and appoint in his place a creature who would; when we see the officeholders assembling in New-York and denouncing this part of the platform; when we see men like Gov. Seymour, raised to eminence by the radical democracy of New-York, taking positions conflicting directly with this resolution: when we see the tools of the Government attempting to reid The Albany Allas out of the party, because its incorruptible editor supported the decirations of the convention in their intent and meaning, we are reluctantly raptible editor supported the decisrations of the con-vention in their intent and meaning, we are reluctantly constrained to believe that the resolution referred to was hollow and meaningless, if not false and decep-I have said that it was painful to differ with old po-

I have said that it was painful to differ with old political associates. I refer to political leaders. Where the Radical Democracy of New-York is upon this question I have no manner of doubt. The men who served under such leaders as Silas Wright, Michael Hoffman, and Samuel Young, are not accustomed to be swayed by the allurements of office, intimidated by the threats, or misled by the petty sophistry of placemen. Nor have I any doubt where those great men would be found if now living. They would stand by the great ordinance of Jefferson against the extension of Slavery, and they would look with amazement upon the proceedings of a convention claiming to represent the true democracy of New-York, assembled in the heart of the State, amid three millions of freements of free labor, who yet hesitated to avow that they preferred Freedom to Slavery, and did not dare to decrource those who basely betrayed it.

I appreciate all the dangers of a sectional party; but let the responsibility rest with those who have forced upon us a sectional issue. Kansas was free by a solemn compact—the South has seized it. New Mexico was free—the South is overrunning it. Northern Californ in its free—Slavery is grasping at it, and when and where in those vast regions south of us, as extensive as the settled portion of the United States, thinly peopled, with almost no government and practically open to colonization, shall we arrost the march of this fatal and blasting curse, if not now and here? I know of no words which can color too highly the magnitude of the question. Its simple statement—ehall those

of no words which can color too highly the magnitude of the question. Its simple statement—shall those vast and beautiful regions be occupied, cultivated by the willing arm of free labor, or shall they be given up to the African and the lash—passes all power of ex-

Nor is it in the territories alone of the United States Nor is it in the territories alone of the United States that the South is seeking to drive on itseneroacoments. Let the decision of Judge Kane of Pennsylvania be sustained, and if Slavery is not recistabilished in that State, it certainly will not be denied that the domestic slave-trade may be carried on through it with perfect impunity and safety. A protection not shared by its free white citizens, who, by the same decision, may, by a monstrous pervers on of a legal proceeding, hitherto decined one of the palladiums of our liberty, be imprisoned for an indefluite term, without trial by jury, and on the mere order of a judge.

Holding these views, in the statement of which I have occupied much greater space than I intended, it is unnecessary for me to add, that I cannot for low the leadership of such men as Pierce, Douglas and Seymour, but I have no fears that the honest and patriotic impulses of the great mass of the Northern Democrary will bring them to any other conclusions than those at which I have arrived, and separate me from them, or that when the time comes they will fall so to exercise the elective franchise as to give force and effect to their convictions.

Very repostfully rous.

JAS S. WADSWORT 4.

their convictions.

Very respectfully yours, JAS. S. WADS VORT &

RELIEF OF NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH

At a meeting of the General Relief committee, held on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855, Wm. H. Macy, Esq., treasurer, reported the amount of money received to 1 P. M. of Saturday at forty-one thousand eight hun-1 P. M. of Saturday at forty-one thousand eight hun-sized and twenty seven doilars forty-five cents, in-cluding four hundred dollars and sixty-one cents from the citizens of the city of Eliz, betatown, N. J., by Wm. J. Magic, in addition to one hundred and thres-tures, this teen bundred and twenty pounds of ice, gen-crously contributed by the Kalckerbocker Ice com-pany, and three large cases of children's clothing from the Brooklyn Female Employment society, value three hundred dollars; also a bill of lading of some packages of wine from a donor whose name has not been reported.

ot been reported. On motion of Carre O. Hatsread, Esq. it was On motion of Natural Actions be remitted to Norfold dix hundred dellars to Portamouth for the use of the orphan On motion of Joseph B. Collins, Eq., it was Resided That twenty-me hundred dellars be remitted to riolk, and fourteen hundred dellars be remitted to riolk, and fourteen hundred dellars to Portamouth, for general

The following resolution was offered by ROBERT

GRACIK Esq.:
Resolved, That the members of the committee, or persons briding books of subscription, be requested to hand the u in as early as possible to the treasurer, Wm. H. Macy, Esq., in order that a report may be made. Adopted.
On median of Roat, GRACIE, Esq., the committee

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUGODE -The steamer North Star, Captain Wemack, left this port on Saturday for Havre via Southampton. She carried out one hundred and seven passengers, a full freight, and \$19,500 in specie. Navat.—he United States frigats Independence, Cept. Josiah Tainall, arrived at San Francisco, 13th ult, from Callao. Her officers and crew were all

well.

The United States eloop-of-war Decatur, Capt. S errett, sailed from San Francisco on the 7th ult., on a

levenne cutter Wm. L. Marcy, Capt. Cor-

The United States s'cop-of-war Vandalia, Capt. Pope, sailed from Guam for China on the 24th of July,

The United States surveying steamer John Hancock Capt. Stevens, was to sail from Hakokali on the 2 th of June, on a cruse.

The Navy Department have late advices from the

The Navy Department have the Mediterraneau under figure Constellation, now in the Mediterraneau under the command of Capt. Bell. She arrived at Gibral-lar on the 8th of September, from Fayal. Since leav-reg Fayal those on this thip had been remarkably healthy. She was to have left on the 15th ult. for Sugzia.

THE WEATHER AND THE CHANGE .- At 12 P. M. of Wednesday Oct. 10, the temperature became equilibriated, and continued in that state until 7 A. M. of Toursday, at 54° to 56°; derstion eight consecutive hours; again from 9 A. M. till past 4 P. M., at 64° to 66°, eight consecutive hours; again from before Mr. W. would prefer to speak for himself. He has done so, but has deemed it his dufy as it is the duty of every patriotic citizen, to utter words of warning in reference to the alarming studes of the slave power on this continent.

Mr. Wadsworth's letter, though brief is one of the most powerful documents recently given to the public. We commend it to the careful perusal of citizens of all parties:

COPRESPONDENCE.

Livouria, Saturday Oct 6, 1855.

James S. Wadsworth, Eng.—Den Sir. A the convenion haid in Generac on the Sthair, over which I had the honor to preside, you were apported one of the elegates from this county to the Pepublican State extraction. I see it readed in the energy of the state of the slave of the six of the same shall be the state of the state of the same shall be interested by the cambinations. Amore belowed the cheeds on preside, you were apported one of the delegates from this county to the Pepublican State extraction. I see it readed in the convergence that you do not strengthen such as a special to the careful from the county to the Pepublican State extraction. I see it readed in the convergence that you do not strengthen such as a special to interest the outer of the careful from sort, and the convergence that you do not strengthen such as a special to the interest that a surface is the careful from this county to the Pepublican State extraction. I see it readed in the careful from the covered by the cambinations. Amore belowed the cheeds on covered by the cambinations. Amore before a covered by the cambinations. Amore before a consequence of the size of the same of the same special to the interest that a surface. It is minimum of 30°. Fain this to the open should be more to be such that a surface is a covered by the cambinations. Amore belowed the cheeds on covered by the cambinations. Amore that you do not remark the careful from the covered by the cambinations. Amore the careful from sort is minimum of 30°. Fain this of coordinate to covere by the cambinations. The covered by the c

CITY ITEMS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.-The New-York Historical Society propose to lay, with appropriate ceremany, on Wednesday, the 17th day of Oct. inst., at 31 o'clock P. M., the corner-stone of their library edifice, on Second avenue and Eleventh strest.

Ninto's .- The American opera of Rip Van Winkle continues to attract at this favorite place of amusement. It improves upon repetition, and will be given during this week.

The New York Harmonic Society will give a Soires at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, on Monday evening, Oct. 13. The first part will consist of Spring, from the oratorio of The Seasons-the principal parts by J. W. Alden, J. A. Johnson, Miss M. S. Brainerd. The second part will be miscellancous, and sung by Miss Brainerd, Mrs. Jamison Mr. Johnson and Mr. Nash.

The Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, ex-chaplain to Congress, will lecture on Friday evening, Oct. 19, in the lecture room of the Mercantile library association Astor place, for the benefit of the Norfolk and Portsmouth orphan fund. We understand, also, that the various fire companies of the city are making arrangements to contribute to this charity.

CITY MORTALITY .- The whole number of deaths for the week was but 386, namely, 68 men, 62 women, 134 boys, and 122 girls—an increase of 11 on the mortality of the week previous. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 44; congestion of the lungs, 6; inflammation of the lungs, 9; congestion of the brain, 6; inflammation of the brain, 7; dropsy in the head, 14; diarrhosa, 7; dysentery, 20; in-flammation of the bowels, 11; cholera infantum, 14; cenvulsions, (infantile,) 31; croup, 8; scarlet fever, 6; hooping cough, 6; and marasmus, (infantile,) 44 There were 23 deaths from violent causes, 24 cases of stillborn, and ? premature births. The following is the classification of diseases: Bones, joints, &c., ? brain and nerves, 77; generative organs, 4; heart and blood-vertels, 11; lungs, throat, &c., 90; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 7; stillborn and premature births, 31; stemach, bowels and other digestive or gans, 108; uncertain seat and general fevers, 30; urinary organs, 4; old age, 2. The nativity table gives 285 patives of the United States, 53 of Ireland, 29 of Germany, and the balance of various European countries.

Sharp Practice around the Tombs.—We may hope for better times when the law takes hold of a class of men who infest our police courts under the names of "Shysters and Skinners." They get rich on the money illegally obtained from prisoners and others, while pretending to act for their benefit.

Yesterday afternoon a case rather out of the usual course of their business was revealed at the Police ourt at the Tombs. It appears that a German gir residing in Brecklyn made an affidavit before Justice Welsh of the manner in which she had been robbed of tive dollars by one of the "skinners," named Brecder, who palmed himself upon her as a police officer. Three men were implicated in the transaction, for all of whom warrants were issued and placed in the hands of officers De Bender and Moore of the Tombs. This morning Breeder and Moore of the Tombs. This morning Breeder and Moore of the transaction, for all of whom warrants were issued and placed in the hands of officers De Bender and Moore of the Tombs. This morning Breeder and Wolfman, two of the secused, were arrested and imprisoned.

Christina Zimmermao, the complainant, stated in the city of Brocklyn. She came to the First district Police court, at the Tombs, on the 1th inst, at 10) o'clock in the morning, to look for an officer of police who could speak German. She did not know that there was an interpretar at the court. She inquired of several persons, but no one knew.

She then went away and went opposite the court in Centre street, to the premises of a man named Woltman. He shood in front of his saloon, and she asked him if be knew any officer who could speak the German larguage. Woltman replied that he knew two officers who spoke German, and they called almost every day at about 10 and 2 o clock at his saloon, and if she would wait, one would soon come.

She went into his place and waited two hours, when two men of small size came in. Woltman then said to her: "There is a police officer. She asked Breeder if the was a German police officer. Miss Zimmerman told

whose name is Charles Breeder. She asked Breeder if I e was a police officer, and he replied: "Yes." He said he was a German police officer. Miss Zemmerman told him she had been gotten with child by E4 ward Moceman, row residing in Newark, New-Jersey, and that she wanted to make a complaint against him, rd bave him arrested.

and have him arrested.

Birecter told deponent that it would cost her ton dellars, and that she would have to pay five dollars in advance and five dollars after the arrest of Mossman. She paid him twenty shillings and told him that she would go to Brooklyn and get the remainder of the money. About two hours afterward she returned and paid Breeder twenty shillings more, mak-

icg five dollars.

Breeder said he would get a man to go to Newark with dejocent, and where she could make her com-plaint against Moseman. The man whom Breeder said would go to Newark with her was the man who came in with Breeder, and was introduced as a police

Deponent left the soloon with the man, and on the way to the ferry she asked him why he did not wear his star, to which he replied that he did not like al-ways to show it. They went to Jersey City, and after walking two or three blocks the man, who is unknown the girl, said it was too late to go to court.

They came back to New-York, and the girl went to

er home in Brocklyn. Next day, 19th inst, she alled at Woltman's salcon and found that Breeder wed at No. 297 Centre arect. She went to Breeder's ouse and found him, and he took her to the residence

house and found him, and he took her to the residence of the unknown man in an adjoining street.

The two men and deponent again we it to Wellman's acom. Breeder left the place soon after, saying he had business at the Police court and at the Marine court. He teld denoment that the unknown man would go to Jersey City with her, and do all she wanted. The man came in and said he could not go. She then asked for her moove and the man told her see must settle the matter with Breeder.

The girl went to the Marine court several times and saw Breeder, but he refused to give back the five dollars. After being in conversations while, Breeder proposed to go with her to the hospital for treatment during her pregnancy. She declined his offer, and he told her to go to h—1.

Justice Welsh has expressed a determination to put a stop to the proceedings of the sharks about the

a stop to the proceedings of the sharks about the

Accipiest. — John Flancagan, a laborer, while co-raged on a new building in Forty third street, near Strenth ascence, on Saturday, was very as verely injured in consequence of come builds tailing from one at the upper stories near his head. He was conveyed to the Twenty second ward Points straten, and attended by a physician, after which he was taken to his residence.

PATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Wm. Foster, lake accord-mate of the slop John J. Bond while attending to his duties in Friday of expost, accidentally fell between the viscal and ma-No. 5. N. R., where the was lying, and was terribly crashed. He was taken to the New York Hospital, where he died aboutly afterward. An impost will be hald upon the body to-day.

Supposed Dearn by Violesce -An inquest was

Passisa Coustenfiet Moset. - Wm. Moran, residing to Mulberry at , was an datu-day accepted charged or h passets a five declars counterfer bill on the Phousiz Bank of Western R. I. to Morrier Lander of No. 100 Bowers, in payment for res. B. I. to Morrier Lander of No. 100 Bowers, in payment for acces. He was taken before Justice Bronnan and held to await acces. He was taken before Justice Bronnan and held to await

Repairs -A German named Turner had his truck briken open on Saturday hight by a rootemate, and robbed of three Euplaired delians worth of jesting, &c., with which the first appeal. The parties perspend a room tarether at a bearing abone in Graenwich, pear filters, jest, and Toron-wasswatch of by the roles his room-pears made in opening the which the this fearcaped. The parties occupied a room together at a bearing-tonic in Greenwich, near fidencies, and Tanase was awakened by he make his room-care made in opening the room and the room of the property but may brocked sense as for the door by the third, and hefore he coming to the room of the property but with the fearch of the property, but was brocked sense as for the door by the third, and hefore he coming the room, what taken in by Janes Mott a dayrian whom he met in Broadway on Satarday night, and to be a dayrian whom he met in Broadway on Satarday night, and to be a dayrian whom he met in Broadway on Satarday night, and to be a dayrian whom he met in Broadway on Satarday night, and to be a dayrian whom he was a twenty dollars in money. Janes was arrested and locked up, but the valuables were not causes ced.

he eminent its action returns to this popular Tosaler. He has at core used a 2s night's engagement at Baicimore, said to be he man brilliant and successful our ever played in that often North the appears he has feith personation in 'G'Stat. Cus light's the property of the personation of 'G'Stat. Cus light's the grand Pantomimo and a new Drama witking op the recognition.

[Adverteement.]

INVALUABLE.—None except those who have suffered at the seriors of Byroppis, can fully appreciate the value and dictory of the Davaranto Serial, a surrough country for this illuminating the section in the forms.